

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 7, No. 11

November, 1940

ZACHARY TAYLOR

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARII

CONDER TOKENS

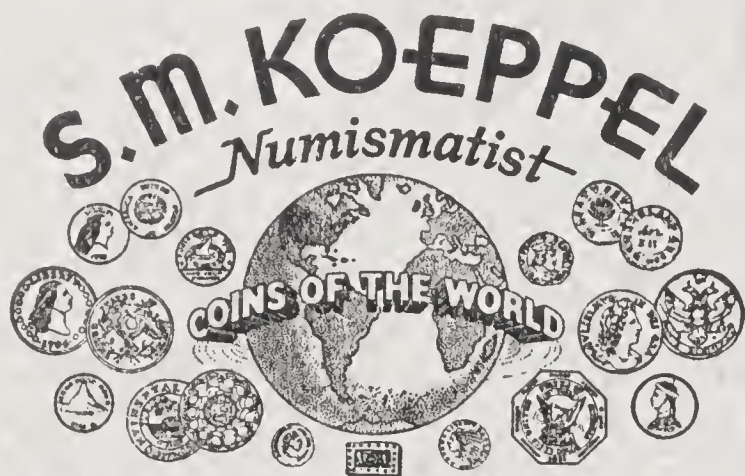
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99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Harvey L. Hansen, Sec., 1187 Kottenberg Ave.,
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Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colorado

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New Haven Numismatic Society

J. U. Sweeney, Secretary, P. O. Box 1596
New Haven, Conn.

Waterbury Numismatic Society

Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St.,
Waterbury, Conn.

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Mrs. Edness Kimball Wilkins, Secretary, 2100
Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Atlanta Coin Club

Geo. M. Todd, Secretary, 106 West Paces Ferry
Road, Atlanta, Ga.

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Chicago Coin Club

I. T. Kopicki, Secretary, 2114 S. St. Louis Ave.,
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Sterling Coin Club

W. H. Jamison, Secretary, 401 West 10th St.,
Sterling, Illinois

IOWA

Ames Numismatic Society

C. B. Anderson, Sec.-Treas., 401 Clarke St.,
Ames, Iowa

Cedar Rapids Coin Club

Hellene Alexander, Secretary Treasurer, P. O.
Box 1015 Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Corn Belt Coin Club

Everett Dietz, 219 Duryea St., Waterloo, Iowa

Des Moines Coin Club

Arnold E. Swanson, Sec., 2100 East 12th St.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Muscatine Coin Club

F. W. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box 78,
Muscatine, Iowa.

Northwest Iowa Coin Club

P. H. Loomer, Sec., 913 Third Ave., North
Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Quad City Coin Club

Marjorie L. Ankeny, Secretary, 218 Essex Lane,
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Topeka Coin Club

Homer F. Wright, Sec., 134 N. Western Ave.,
Topeka, Kansas.

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Eugio Coin Club, Shreveport, La.

Frank E. Hudson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1119,
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MARYLAND

Baltimore Coin Club

George Requard, Sec.-Treas., 5907 Harford Rd.,
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Western Maryland Coin Club

Martin L. Johnson, Secretary, P. O. Box 145,
Cumberland, Maryland.

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Boston Numismatic Society

Saul Steinberg, M.D., Secretary, 11 Temple St.,
Boston, Mass.

New Bedford Coin Club

Miss Margaret C. Dunlap, Sec., 237 Court St.,
New Bedford, Mass.

Springfield Coin Club

William W. Willard, Sec.-Treas. 94 Warren Ter.,
Longmeadow, Mass.

MICHIGAN

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Ferndale, Mich.

November, 1940

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Northwest Coin Club

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Rochester Numismatic Society

S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ So. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

St. Paul Numismatic Association

Harold C. Dittman, Sec., 703 Pioneer Building, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

Missouri Numismatic Society

T. L. Moore, Secretary, 318 S. Clark, Ferguson, Missouri.

The Heart of America Numismatic Association

Perry Swofford, Secretary, 1963 North 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Omaha Coin Club

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NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Numismatic Society

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Dayton Coin Club

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Hamilton Y.M.C.A. Coin Club

G. E. King, Secretary, 606 Haven Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.

Stark Coin Club

William Bruce, Secretary, 2816 Second St., N.W., Canton, Ohio.

Toledo Coin Club

S. L. Szyperski, Secretary, 222 Austin Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Trumbull Coin Stamp & Curio Club

C. L. Stillinger, Secretary, 534 North St., N.W., Warren, Ohio.

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Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published Monthly by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC., New York.

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WAYTE RAYMOND, Editor

STUART MOSHER, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada (\$2.00 Foreign)

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Vol. 7, No. 11

New York, November, 1940

Whole No. 67

The date set for the publication of the 1941 Standard Catalogue of U. S. Coins & Tokens is Nov. 25th and the publishers hope to have copies in the hands of all Eastern dealers by that date. The Standard Price List of U. S. Coins will be ready one week earlier, Nov. 18th. As a matter of interest to our subscribers we wish to call attention to the many changes in both. The Standard Catalogue now has an Index, for which there has been a considerable demand and other new features are set forth in the advertisement of the publication. The edition, this year, is strictly limited. The publishers are very proud of the Price List and feel that they have produced a guide of great usefulness to all new Collectors of United States Coins.

The next Coin Collector Series will be the Medals of Washington. This little book will give an illustrated list of the medals issued up to the period of the first centennial of birth.

Numismatic Rarities is the name of a new illustrated leaflet soon to be mailed by the publishers of the Journal. Only

rare coins will be offered in this and future editions and every coin will be illustrated.

Inquiries are often received in regard to a new edition of the Standard Paper Money Catalogue. This book was not published as a yearly catalogue and no new edition is as yet contemplated. Almost the same remarks apply to Coins of the World.

In this issue of the Journal we are reprinting two more short articles from the old Coin Coll. Journal. We will continue to reprint such articles and hope to be able to extra illustrate some of them.

The European war has brought an added interest in modern coins particularly those of the countries set up after the last war. Stocks of such material, in this country, are very small and incomplete so we should see higher prices in the near future.



Biographical Notes on the Presidents and Presidential Candidates of the United States

By ALFRED Z. REED

(Continued from Page 280)

ZACHARY TAYLOR

Zachary Taylor, first President lacking previous political experience, was born Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange county, Virginia,¹ but was taken as an infant to Kentucky. Through the influence of his planter father he secured a commission in the army in 1802.² Serving as captain under General Harrison, he was brevetted major for his successful defense of Fort Harrison against an Indian attack Sept. 4, 1812.³ As colonel he brought the long drawn out Seminole War to an end by his victory at Lake Okeechobee⁴ in the Florida Everglades, Dec. 25, 1837, and was brevetted brigadier general. In 1840 he established his family and bought a plantation in Louisiana.⁵ When Texas was annexed he was entrusted with the defense of its southern boundary, the Rio Grande. His victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma on this river, May 8 and 9, 1846,⁶ brought him the rank of major general,⁷ the first of three medals awarded him by Resolution of Congress,⁸ and the favorable attention of Thurlow Weed, who was looking for a Whig candidate to replace General Harrison. Taylor's subsequent capture of the stronghold of Monterey, Sept. 24, and his triumphant repulse of Santa Anna at Buena Vista the following February, were similarly recognized by Congress, though not so promptly.⁹ The battle of Buena Vista had been preceded by a demand for surrender to an army four or five times the size of his own. Taylor himself re-

turned a dignified refusal, but one of his aides, when the demand was repeated, replied that "General Taylor never surrendered".¹⁰ Subordinates who contributed largely to the victory were Colonel Jefferson Davis, who some years before had made a runaway marriage with one of Taylor's daughters, and Captain Braxton Bragg,¹¹ destined to become President Davis' closest military adviser and commander in chief of the Confederate army.

Thurlow Weed's machinations were assisted by Taylor's efforts in his own behalf,¹² and by a popular feeling that the Democratic administration, in confiding the subsequent conduct of the war to General Scott, had treated a military hero shabbily. After the treaty of peace in 1848 Taylor had little difficulty in securing the Whig nomination in a field which included Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and General Scott. Even so, he would not have been elected¹³ if the Democratic party had not been so badly split on the slavery issue that it lost the pivotal state of New York. The inability of a slave-holding and military-minded President to cope with a political problem of increasing gravity made the sixteen months of his administration a period of turmoil. He died July 9, 1850, of acute indigestion following a Fourth of July ceremony.

NOTES

¹S. 171 (172), 178. An anonymous campaign biography, *Taylor and his Generals*, Phila. and N. Y. 1847, p. 13, gives the date of his birth as 1790 (S. 180, 190). This may have been a delib-

erate attempt to conceal the General's real age, in view of what had happened to Harrison, only three years older when he was the Whig candidate.

²S. 171 (172).

³S. 178, 184, 185, 186. This wooden fort had been erected by General Harrison near the present site of Terre Haute, Indiana, at the beginning of his 1811 Tippecanoe campaign, and was the only defense of the Wabash against attack from the west.

⁴"Okee Chobee" in the campaign biography already cited. The word is variously divided in S. 178, 184, 185, 186.

⁵S. 169, THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO MAJ. GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

⁶S. 166, correctly dated. S. 188 (189), wrongly dated RIO GRANDE, TEXAS, MAY 9 & 10, 1846. For other references to these first two battles see below, note¹.

⁷This rank is not specified on S. 188 (189), GEN. Z. TAYLOR, but appears on the correctly dated S. 166, and in most of the later military designations. It was conferred by brevet of President Polk immediately after the battles, and became a formal appointment June 29, 1846.

⁸S. 166, RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, JULY 16th, 1846.

⁹S. 167, RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2nd, 1847. MONTEREY, SEPTEMBER, 1846, was not awarded until after the battle of Buena Vista. S. 168, RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, MAY 9th, 1848. BUENA VISTA, FEB. 22 AND 23, 1847, was not awarded until two months after General Scott had received a larger medal for his victorious southern campaign (S. 219).

In addition to the pieces already noted commemorating separately the victories of May and September, 1846, and February, 1847, the following eleven pieces mention all four battles together, without their dates: S. 168, 175 (176), 178, 179, 183, 184, 185, 186, 190, 191.

¹⁰See *Taylor and his Generals*, p. 185 (in italics), and compare p. 213. The phrase appears in this form, GENL. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS, on S. 190. A different version, MAJOR GENL. Z. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS, is found on S. 175 (176), 177.

¹¹S. 177, 183. A LITTLE MORE GRAPE. CAPTAIN (or CAPT.) BRAGG.

¹²S. 175 (176), 177. I ASK NO FAVORS & I SHRINK FROM NO RESPONSIBILITY. I have not succeeded in tracing this precise language, but its substance was expressed in speeches and letters published in July and August, 1847.

¹S. 171 (172), ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE U. S., DECEMBER, 1848. The month refers to the casting of the electoral votes in the states. For the explanation of the Whig victory compare the Biographies of Van Buren and Cass.

DATES AND ORDER OF TAYLOR PIECES

S. 188 (189) is identified as the earliest piece by the mistake in the dates of the battles, and the failure to mention the rank of major general. It was probably part of the build-up by Thurlow Weed, who became active in Taylor's behalf immediately after news of these victories was received. Next came the two earliest of the large Congressional medals, S. 166 and 167. After these were the third Congressional medal, S. 168, and the even larger medal awarded by Louisiana, S. 169. Most of the privately issued pieces probably appeared at about the same time as these. The only numbers certainly issued in 1848 are S. 173 (174), 178, 187 and 192; the reverse inscription on 173 (174), ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, etc. is the formula regularly found on copyrighted books of the period, and refers to the piece, not to the man. S. 171 (172) was of course issued after Taylor's death.

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Roman Republican Denarii

By R. W. JOHNSON

Part Two



In the preceding article we proclaimed the Romano-Campanian didrachm the forerunner or prototype of the denarius and discussed some of the major varieties of this truly distinctive coinage.

We will now turn to the capital, Rome, for it was here that the first national mint was established and where the didrachm exerted its greatest influence on the selection of coin types. The smaller issues of the Italian cities may be ignored for the present. At this period they paralleled those of the mother-city rather closely.

Prior to the introduction of the denarius, the Romans had been forced to burden themselves with cumbersome bronze coins for local usage. These chunks of metal were a nuisance to the citizenry and naturally not very welcome to foreign merchants due to their extreme bulkiness. The need for a more compact medium of exchange was soon recognized. In searching for a sub-

stitute the Roman officials, impressed by the world-wide recognition granted to the coinage of Magna Graecia, determined to use it as a model for a standardized piece of their own, which they hoped might also win universal acclaim. The denarius was the answer to their problem.

The first of these new coins (fig. 1) was minted in the year 269 B.C., according to Pliny. It copies the style of the coinage of South Italy and was undoubtedly designed and executed by Greek artists and die-engravers, who may or may not have been slaves of war. Its denomination, one denarius, was derived from the Latin word "decem" (10) or a piece of silver equivalent in value to ten asses or Roman pounds of bronze. We see the mark of value, a Roman numeral "X", behind a magnificent head of Roma, the personified goddess of the city and later of the state—on the obverse. The reverse bears a type which was to re-

main standard for many years, the "Dioscuri" with lances couched charging the enemy.

Legend credits the divine brethren with coming to the rescue of Rome at a very critical time in her history, the battle of Lake Regillus 493 B.C. The Romans, who had been sorely pressed by a confederacy of neighboring states, were saved through the fortuitous leadership of Castor and Pollux, who suddenly appeared, riding on white horses, in the vanguard of their forces. Ever after the Romans considered them their especial protectors.

As a suitable place for minting the denarius, the Romans chose the temple of Juno Moneta on the Capitoline hill. It has been suggested that "moneta" was a word of Carthaginian origin and that the Romans selected her temple out of regard for her good counsel; when she promised them a full treasury if they would wage the Pyrrhic war with due fairness to their adversaries. We must not confuse the Roman veneration of Juno Moneta with the modern "worship of money", although many Romans were quite as greedy as like-minded individuals of the present day. Rather, in a much milder sense, Moneta was merely regarded as guardian of the state chest.

The organization and control of the central mint at Rome was most thorough. Ultimate authority for the issuance of silver currency was at all times vested in the Roman senate, which also functioned as a department of finance. Responsible directly to the state was the "censor" who let out contracts for silver bullion, and, subordinate to him, the "urban quaestor" or public treasurer who paid government debts with the newly minted money.

Actual coining was in charge of a group of three officials known as "tresviri, aere, argento, auro, flando feriundo" or triumvirs for the supervision and preparation of flans (metallic blanks) of bronze, silver and gold and

the striking of them by a corps of state slaves who were chosen as the cheapest help procurable. The office of "monetal triumvir" was instituted in 289 B.C. and, in many instances, constituted the first step in the political career of a young senator.

Collectors of this series may have noted the names of "praetors", "curule aediles" etc. on their coins. These were all so-called 'special moneyers' and appeared at a late date on the republican coinage. The "IIIVIRI A.A.A.F.F." were the ordinary moneyers. When the name of only one person, without any title, appears on the coin we can be sure that it is the output of the "monetal triumvirs". Each generally struck separately. Only rarely do you find their names in conjunction.

The earliest "republican" denarii omit any reference to the moneyer by either symbol or signature and for this reason are believed to have been issued under the direct authority of the Roman consuls. Hence they are quite properly called the "consular" coinage. Those pieces minted at a later date bearing the moneyer's name are designated the "family" series, although as previously noted in no case was this to be considered a private coinage.

Towards the close of the third century B.C. the aristocratic party gained the upper hand in the eternal struggle between patrician and plebeian with the consequent establishment of a true oligarchy. This trend in government is reflected on the coinage by the gradual intrusion of the family "crests" of the moneyers in the field of the denarius. Some of these symbols may be mint marks, but the majority are definitely traceable to the family history of the moneyers themselves. For example, we see (fig. 2) a small dolphin under the horses' hoofs (the dolphin was the emblem of the Afrania gens or family); figure 3, the crossed shield and trumpet of the Decii and figure 4 the trident, which has not been accurately

assigned to one of the ancient ruling families. A list of additional noteworthy types follows:—

ad-	Valeria gens
dog	Antestia gens
crescent	Sempronia gens
gryphon	Papia gens
hammer	Poblicia gens
fly	Sempronia gens
shrimp	Licina gens

The year 234 B.C. has been fixed as the inaugural date for this series. It

seems to have continued through the first quarter of the second century as a more or less predominate type. Both the style and execution of the denarii of this period show a decided deterioration, particularly as regards the head of Roma.

Having dared tradition thus far it was but a short step for the moneyers to place their monograms, and later their full names, on the republican denarii; as we shall see shortly.

(To be continued)

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of August, 1940.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$508.00	.....	.....
Quarter dollars	1,040,165.75	\$1,400,000.00	\$175,000.00
Dimes	1,133,126.40	507,000.00	947,800.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	843,502.90	503,500.00	302,300.00
One-cent bronze	902,017.72	.....	59,200.00

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of September, 1940.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$420,353.00	\$712,000.00	.....
Quarter dollars	376,176.50	32,000.00	\$524,400.00
Dimes	163,070.60	.....	.....
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	980,032.50	132,000.00
One-cent bronze	986,007.00	264,000.00	162,000.00



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Sightseeing in the British Isles

VIA CONDER TOKENS

By H. R. STEPHENS

Adjoining Glamorganshire on the north is the county of Monmouthshire one of the western border counties of England. This district at one time formed the Welsh Kingdom of Gwent, and until about the middle of the 11th century no permanent English settlements were established. There are no less than twenty-five remains of Norman castles still discernable within the limits of the county, the more important of which are Caldicot, the seat of the DeBohuns, and still partly used; Chepstow which is one of the finest examples of a Norman fortress extant; Newport in the south; Abergavenny in the north, and Raglan castle which was rebuilt in the time of Edward IV. There are also a considerable number of monastic ruins located in this county. However, in spite of the large number of subjects of historical interest, the tokens issued from this territory are extremely few in number—there being only two distinct varieties—(No. 168-169) from Abergavenny and (No. 170) from Monmouth.

Leaving Monmouthshire we enter Herefordshire lying directly to the north. From the earliest times this district was the scene of many battles between the Welsh and the Saxons, and Harold, within whose earldom this territory was included, once ordered that every Welshman caught crossing its borders should suffer the loss of his right hand. There are several important ruins still to be seen, principal of which are those at Wilton and Goodrich located to the south of the Town of Ross; and in the northern section at Wigmore—the seat of the powerful family of Mortimer. On our way through this county we stop at Here-

ford one of the largest of its cities. While at this place we visit the Blue Coat School established in 1710 and the Cathedral School which was founded in 1384. Another point of interest included in our tour of the city is the Cathedral where, in the south choir aisle, is one of the most celebrated of relics—A Map of the World—dated about 1314, by a Lincolnshire monk one Richard of Haldingham. This map which we inspect with much care represents the world as surrounded by ocean and contains many grotesque figures of men, beasts, birds and fishes. As in other sections there seems to have been no local pride in the relics of past centuries and the only tokens issued commemorate the principal industries rather than famous ruins. (No. 171) shows a representative of the famous Hereford breed of cattle, and (No. 172) is dedicated to the cider trade, this county holding the record of twenty hogsheads of cider to an acre of orchard.

Shropshire to the north of Herefordshire is the next place on our itinerary. This county while issuing no tokens of any great importance contains within its limits many ecclesiastical ruins as well as several castles. At one time there were situated within the confines of this shire 32 of the 168 Norman castles of England. Illustration (No. 173) shows the bridge at Coalbrook Dale erected in 1779 and (No. 174) commemorates the importance of the woolen industry. It is to be noted that this last token bears the word 'Salop' as part of its inscription. This was the early name of the county town of Shrewsbury and is commonly applied to the entire district.

Proceeding in an easterly direction across the southern tip of Shropshire we cross the border line and enter Staffordshire. Located in the extreme south-eastern corner of this county is the town of Tamworth. Here are located the interesting remains of Tamworth Castle (No. 175), a very excellent Town Hall (No. 176) and the ruins of an early church (No. 177). After viewing these imposing examples of early architecture we strike north-west towards Stafford the county seat of this shire. It is at this town that the ancient Stafford castle is located. A replica of one of the gates of this structure is now incorporated in the arms of the city. (No. 178). Leaving Stafford we again take the road leading northwards and eventually come to the town of Leek which counts as one of its principal industries the manufacture of silk. It is said that this industry, which can be traced to the 17th century, was aided by a group of Huguenots who settled at this point after the Edict of

Nantes. Several tokens of this series have been attributed to Leek one of which is shown (No. 179-180). Among the places of interest visited while in Leek are the grammar school established in 1723 and the ruins of the Cistercian abbey De la Crois or Dicuarresse, erected in 1214. Before leaving Staffordshire it might be of interest to the reader to know that it was within this county that Josiah Wedgwood manufactured the now famous Wedgwood china.

North-west of Staffordshire lies the county of Cheshire. The earliest recorded historical fact relating to this county is the capture of the town of Chester about 614. More interesting to us however, is the fact that from this section (Macclesfield) came Charles Roe the discoverer of the famous Parys Mines (see Anglesey). This discovery is perpetuated in a series of tokens, all part of the Provincial coinage, one of which is shown (No. 181-182).

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In The Coin Collectors Journal

THE ARMS OF DORT

In the East of Holland, on the banks of the Maas, one of the arms of the sea, called the Hollandisch Diep, which was formed by an inundation of the ocean, lies a town of some 25,000 population, and very famous in more than even Holland history. Dordrecht, or Dort as the Dutch themselves called it, is one of the oldest cities of Holland, and was, in the middle ages, one of its wealthiest and most influential. Its history has all along been a checkered one. In 1618, it endured a great siege at the hands of John, Duke of Brabant.

During the great Revolt of the Netherlands against Spain in the sixteenth century, Dort was a rallying point of the Hollanders, so that when that struggle terminated, the first assembly of the Independent States, meeting in 1572, was held within its walls.

Dort has a reputation among Protestant theologians, as being the city within which a very famous Synod, or Council, was held in 1618-19, to consider the doctrinal matters in dispute between the Calvinists and the Arminians. The numbers and ability of the former prevailed so that the Resolutions, formally adopted by the Council, and since then known as the Canons of Dort, expressed in the strongest and most incisive manner, the opinions of the most advanced Calvinists.

During the continuance of the great Revolt, it is said, that on one occasion as the women went out to milk the cows, they noticed a body of Spaniards hiding themselves along the hedges. Quietly finishing their work, they returned to the city, and then told what they had seen. The Burgomaster at

once opened a sluice, and drowned all the invaders. To commemorate the event, the good people of Dort took as the Arms, a milk maid sitting beside a cow, a design now found on the thalers and stivers of the town. On the old gate on the old dyke is the legend: "*Pax Civium et concordia tutissima urbem muniunt.*"

HOBBY HORSE PIECES

At auction sales, one sometimes finds diamond-shaped silver pieces of nearly an inch square offered for sale. On the obverse, the design is that of a boy astride of a stick with the head and forelegs of a horse, or of a regular hobby horse, hence their name "Hobby Horse pieces," or, from their shape, "Klippes."

The pieces are singular, and one naturally asks for some information as to their origin and purpose.

Let us suppose then, our reader to have one of a kind frequently met with before him; on the obverse he sees the boy, aforesaid—dividing the date 1650, while the legend reads FRIEDEN GEDACHTNEUS IN NURNA—*Memorial of Peace in Nuremburg*. On the reverse is an Imperial eagle, with the legend in five lines, VIVAT FERDINAND III.; ROM: IMF: VIVAT

The circumstances under which these curious pieces were issued were the following: In 1650, at the close of the awful Thirty Years War, a convention of German princes and nobles was held at Nuremburg, to devise means for recovering from the Swedes the places they still possessed. Among those present was the Imperial Lieutenant-General Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi. As this meeting was the conclusive evidence that peace had been secured for Germany, the

burgers of Nuremburg were filled with gladness, while one, a bit of a wag, announced that the Duke would give a Memorial piece to every child that would come the next day to his house riding on a Hobby Horse. The story spread like wildfire, so that the next morning, the whole street was filled with children amusing themselves as on horseback, and imitating the neighing as well as the movements of the horse. Learning the origin of this singular gathering, the good-natured Duke told the crowd to

come back in a week, when he would be ready to make each one a present. In the meantime, he ordered these Klippes to be prepared with the design they bear, in order to commemorate the joke as well as the establishment of peace, and on the next week scattered them very freely among all who came.

The Klippe is often found, however, with other designs than that of the one before us, yet all of them, for the most part, are connected with children.

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Numismatist. October 1940. Jos. Coffin—Numismatics and the Vatican; W. H. Arthur—U. S. Colonial Coins Bearing Washington's Portrait; W. G. Rayson—The Story of the Guinea; Jos. Silverman—Why the Twenty Cent Piece Was Coined; R. W. Smith—Development of the Chinese Knife Coin; T. W. Voetter—The 1935-S Peace Dollar Die Variety; Notes; Meetings of Societies; Etc.

The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. Oct. 1940. P. Pennington—Tentative Outline of Early Roman Coinage; J. Coffin—Scudos of Pope Innocent the Eleventh; R. E. Davis—Campaign Tokens; R. J. Walker—Coins of the Fuggers; Notes; Departments; Etc.

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By D. C. WISMER

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Savannah (Continued)		
Central R.R. & Banking Co.		
Denomination	Date	Valuation
5c	Dec. 19, 1861	1.00
5c	.....	.....
10c	Dec. 19, 1861	1.00
10c	(In Cur.) Dec. 19, 1861.....	1.00
15c	Dec. 19, 1861	1.00
15c	(In Cur.) Dec. 19, 1861.....	1.00
20c	Dec. 19, 1861	1.00
25c	.....	.....
50c	Dec. 19, 1861 .....	.....
50c	1861	1.00
75c	Dec. 19, 1861	1.50
\$1	Proof	3.00
\$1	Dec. 19, 1861	1.00
\$1	.....	.....
\$2	Proof	3.00
\$2	1851	3.00
\$2	Dec. 19, 1861	1.00
\$2	Dec. 19, 1861 (Var.)	1.00
\$3	Dec. 19, 1861	2.00
\$5	Proof	3.00
\$5	1860	5.00
\$5	.....	.....
\$10	Proof	5.00
\$10	.....	.....
\$20	.....	.....
\$20	.....	.....
\$50	.....	.....
\$50	.....	.....
\$100	.....	.....
\$100	.....	.....
\$100	(For work done on road)	.....
	1841.....	\$5.00
\$1000	(For work done on road)	.....
	1843.....	7.50
Wills Valley R.R. Co.		
25c	Dec. 11, 1861 .....	.....
25c	Feb. 1, 1862 .....	.....
25c	Mar. 1, 1862	1.00
25c	Apr. 1, 1862	1.00
25c	July 1, 1862	1.00
50c	Apr. 1, 1862	1.00
50c	July 1, 1862	1.00
\$1	Apr. 1, 1862 .....	.....

ILLINOIS		
Bloomington		
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R.R. Co.		
\$10	.....	5.00

Chicago		
Chicago & South-Western Plank Road Co.		
Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$1	.....	1.00
East		
St. Louis		
Illinois River Packet Co.		
10c	.....	.....
Joliet		
Oswego & Indiana Plank-Road Co.		
\$1	.....	.....
\$2	1852	2.00
\$3	1852	2.00
\$5	1852	2.00
La Salle		
Illinois & Rock River R.R. Co.		
\$2	1841	3.00
\$3	.....	.....
Lockport		
Illinois & Michigan Canal		
\$1	May 1, 1839	1.50
\$1	Sept. 10, 1840	1.50
\$2	May 1, 1839	1.50
\$2.50	Mar. 1, 1841	3.00
\$2.50	Nov. 1, 1842	3.00
\$5	May 1, 1839	2.00
\$5	Sept. 10, 1840	2.00
\$5	Feb. 1, 1842	2.00
\$10	May 1, 1839	2.00
\$100	May 1, 1839	3.00
\$100	Aug. 1, 1839	3.00
\$100	Mar. 1, 1840	3.00
\$150	Mar. 1, 1840	5.00
Pekin		
Illinois River R.R. Co.		
10c	.....	.....
25c	Nov. 27, 1862 ..	\$2.50

Illinois & Rock River R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
25c	1862

Peru

Salisbury Plank Road

\$1
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Shoal Creek

Shoal Creek Toll-Bridge

25c	Feb. 14, 1820	25.00
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INDIANA

Columbus

Madison & Indianapolis R.R. Co.

\$5	May 2, 1843	2.00
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Covington

Covington & Danville Plank Road Co.

\$1	July 1, 1853	2.00
\$2	July 1, 1853	2.00
\$2	Dec. 1, 1853	3.00
\$5	Mar. 1, 1854	2.00

Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne & Southern R.R. Co.

\$1
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Indianapolis

Wabash & Erie Canal

\$5	May 10, 1842
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La Porte

La Porte & Plymouth Plank Road Co.

\$1	Proof	3.00
\$1	Red Overprint	2.00
\$2	Proof	3.00
\$2	May 10, 1853	5.00
\$5	Proof	3.00
\$5	May 10, 1853	4.00

Logansport

Crawfordsville, Logansport &
Northern R.R. Co.

\$1	1854	\$2.00
\$2	1854	3.00
\$5	1854	2.00
\$10	1854	2.00
\$20		..

Northern & Eastern R.R. Co.

Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$10	

Marion

Marion & Logansport R.R. Co.

\$1	Jan. 2, 1854	2.00
\$2	Jan. 2, 1854	3.00

Ohio, Indiana & Illinois R.R. Co.

\$1	1859	1.00
\$2	June 2, 1854	3.00

Michigan City

Michigan City & South Bend
Plank Road Co.

\$1	April, 1862	2.00
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A. I. Perrin & Co.

\$2	April, 1862	2.00
\$5	April, 1862	1.00

D. Ball & Co.

\$5
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Union Plank Road Co.

\$1	May 1, 1860	4.00
\$2
\$5

Muncie

Fort Wayne & Southern R.R. Co.

\$1	Oct. 2, 1854	2.00
\$3	Sept. 8, 1854	5.00
\$3	Oct. 2, 1854	2.00
\$5	Sept. 8, 1854	5.00
\$5	Oct. 2, 1854	2.00

New Albany

New Albany & Salem R.R. Co.

\$1	.....	.....
\$2	Oct. 1, 1856	\$3.00

New Castle

Cincinnati, Logansport &
Chicago Ry. Co.

\$50	Aug. 30, 1854
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Peru

Wabash & Erie Canal Land Co.

\$5	June 23, 1843
\$10	April 4, 1841

(To be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

By G. W. HUSKER

Temples of Rome as Coin Types by Donald F. Brown. American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 90. 52 pages, 9 plates.

In his last Annual Report President Newell of the American Numismatic Society mentioned that the facilities of the Society had been placed at the disposal of a group of scholars who had begun a study of architectural representation on ancient coins under the direction of Dr. Lehmann-Hartleben of New York University. This monograph is the first published result of that study. In it Mr. Brown presents the general conclusions of his investigation of the representations of the temples of the city of Rome upon coins of consular and imperial mintage. The greater part of the monograph is given up to a discussion of the methods of architectural representation on the coins. Four main types of representation are distinguished and the basic characteristics of each outlined. Coupled with this is a study of the development of style as exhibited on these temple types. Less extensive, but no less interesting, are the author's observations on architectural details as found on the coins. From these observations the conclusion is drawn that when Roman coins show temple types, the actual building was used as a model by the die-engraver. The reasons which prompted the ancient moneyers to use these architectural types come in for brief mention and the types are classified according to one or the other of these reasons. A number of incorrect

plate references have crept into Appendix A which gives a chronological list of the types. These errors, together with a few additional, reappear in the Key to the Plates. For example, in Appendix A and in the Key, Pl. III, 3 is assigned to Vesta in Foro and Pl. III, 4 to Vesta in Palatio; the text on the other hand assigns Pl. III, 3 to Vesta in Palatio and Pl. III, 4 to Vesta in Foro. These incorrect plate references are particularly unfortunate since they involve some of the more controversial types. The plates are excellent and furnish an interesting grouping of the temple types encountered in the Roman series.

Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum. Vol IV Antoninus Pius to Commodus. By Harold Mattingly, M.A. London 1940. Introduction, 964 pages, 111 plates.

Students of the Imperial coinage will welcome this latest addition to the series of British Museum Catalogues. The period covered (AD 138 to AD 192) was one of great mint productivity, hence the volume is inevitably more bulky than any of its predecessors. In arrangement the present work follows the earlier volumes very closely. The general introduction deals with the problems which are not peculiar to individual reigns and examines subjects of a general nature. The remarks on symbolism are especially good and should tend to restrain those individuals who find on the coins meanings which

the ancients probably never intended to be there. More specific matters are discussed in the special introductions to the reigns. In each of these the author's conclusions are presented on such subjects as denominations, attribution, style, problems of chronology, and types and legends. The series of brass medallions which reaches its zenith in this period is treated briefly and notes given on those examples which add something of value to the coin record. Of interest is Mr. Mattingly's characterization of these medallions as presentation pieces designed to be given among the presents of the new year. The corpus of coins is arranged by dates, a logical and scientific method of classification to which we have become accustomed thru the use of previous volumes. With few exceptions all of the coins in this volume are attributed to the central mint of Rome.

However the direction in which future research may lead us is indicated by Mr. Mattingly's conjecture that what we call the mint of Rome may yet prove to be a central establishment in the capital for the production of dies with branches in the provinces where stocks of metal were assembled and coins struck and distributed to the markets. A goodly part of the vast coinage of the Antonines is spread out before the reader in the 111 plates. These are all well executed and the selection of types for illustration could hardly be improved upon. In times like these when scholarship does not seem to be in the minds of people very much it is a pleasure to record the appearance of a book such as this. Mr. Mattingly is to be congratulated for having brought his great work on the Imperial coinage one stage nearer to completion.

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1938 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, Jeff. 5c Buffalo and 1c	P mint	2.00
1938 50c, 10c, 5c, Jeff. 5c Buffalo, and 1c	D mint	1.60
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1853 abt. fine	2.00	1861 very fine	3.00
1853 very fine	2.35	1862 abt. fine	2.25
1853 extremely fine	2.75	1862 very fine	2.50
1853 Uncirculated	3.50	1862 extremely fine	3.00
1853 O. fine	3.00	1873 abt. fine	2.75
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